





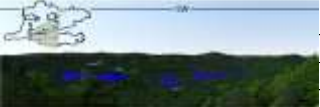








Draft Ewing Mountain Project Scenery Analysis Report											Full size screenshots are saved to Visuals - Scenery folder of Ewing Mountain NEPA file	
Travelway or Observation Point and Concern Level	Viewpoint Location	Latitude and Longitude	Direction of View	Setting / Landscape Character at Key Observation Point (KOP)	Visible units per Google Bare Earth Analysis, Type of Treatment	Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) at Unit Location	Distance from KOP to Visible Unit	Description of Visibility of Unit per street view and/or simulation	Analysis Regarding Meeting Scenic Integrity Objectives (Contrasts Introduced to Existing Landscape Character)	Meets SIO from this KOP with Forest Plan scenery standards? Forest-wide (FW) standards are inserted below the table. Additional design criteria to apply, if any.	Nature Studio with Intervening Vegetation	Google Earth Bare Earth View
Vegetation / Timber Activities												
SR 602 - Brush Creek Road, CL 1	5539 Brush Creek Road	36.783107° N -81.080475° W	N	Rural country road, paved. Pastoral, cleared agricultural lands interspersed with vegetated strips, coppies, and areas where timber has been removed on private lands. The average traveler does not discern the boundaries between private and FS lands, especially in the valleys and lower elevations of the sideslopes. Dwellings and agricultural outbuildings are also scattered throughout. Mountains provide a backdrop of predominantly intact forest but with some evidence of human (and possibly natural) disturbances.	None to north	N/A	N/A	Evergreen vegetation and terrain block the view of the thinning units to the north. In bare earth, most of the view to the south and southeast is blocked by a small hill. A small portion of Unit C4973 S15 near the road is visible in bare earth. In street view, it might also be visible during leaf-off. This is a representative viewpoint selected due to close proximity to proposed units. There may be very brief views of unit locations at other points along this travelway, however the curvilinear nature of the road results in short view duration, and intervening vegetation, buildings and terrain are expected to result in the proposed units not being noticeable to the casual observer traveling in this area on this roadway.	N/A	N/A		
			S to SE	C4973 S15, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 0.5-0.6 mile	The thinning unit will introduce a change in density and texture. The small potentially visible area of the unit, the type of treatment, the location low on the slope and adjacent to the road where travelers move between private mixed land uses and FS land, the curvilinear nature of the road not allowing a long duration of view, and the relatively high evergreen component along the road that screens views, all contribute to this unit not likely being noticeable to the casual observer traveling through this section of Route 602.	Meets SIO.		Panned slightly more east than Nature Studio		
SR 602 - Brush Creek Road, CL 1	Iron Mountain Horse Camp	36.781237° N, -81.081097° W	South to SE	Buildings, fences, and individual and clusters of trees within the campground; partially surrounded by forested edge with high percent of evergreen trees and also open pastoral setting with outbuildings, all backdropped by forested hills and mountains.	C4973 S15, thinning	High	0.5 miles	Near middleground views, predominantly screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	A small portion of the unit could be visible as a change in the texture and density of the canopy. This small area is not anticipated to be noticeable to the casual observer provided vegetative screening is retained.	Meets SIO. retain sufficient vegetative screening along the private property boundary such that treatments are not evident to the casual observer.		
					C4973 S7, thinning	High	0.5 miles	The majority of the unit is screened by buildings, topography and intervening vegetation. The southwest portion at the upper elevation along FSR 653 may be visible as well as the northwest edge of the unit against the property line.	The upper elevation of the unit may be visible as a contrast in texture due to the reduction in canopy, however this is not expected to be noticeable to the casual observer due to type of treatment and retention trees, and the distance and angle of view.	Meets SIO.		
			N & NE	Open pastoral setting with outbuildings and interspersed trees in immediate foreground, old field/transitional to early successional forest interspersed with mature trees and road profile, backdropped by forested low mountains.	C4972 S41, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 0.4-0.5 miles	The view to the unit will be screened by intervening buildings, terrain and vegetation. There is a small hill with mixed forest including evergreen on the east side of the road that blocks the view to Unit 38 from this angle.	Short duration views on an angle to portions of the unit might be possible. If so, they would appear as a change in density of the tree canopy. The contrast introduced of reduced density of the canopy, viewed intermittently, on angles and for short duration is not expected to be noticeable to the casual observer.	Meets SIO.		NNE
					C4972 S36, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 0.4-0.5 miles	Same as above except it's the south side of the unit.	Same as above.	Yes.		
SR 602 - Brush Creek Road, CL 1	Brush Creek Road near Coon Branch	36.781756° N -81.054259° W	WSW	Rural country road, paved. Pastoral, cleared agricultural and residential lands in a strip along the road. Dwellings and agricultural outbuildings scattered throughout. Road is predominantly screened on both sides by existing vegetation, with small, intermittent openings providing partially to heavily screened views of surrounding mountains. Mountains provide a backdrop of predominantly intact forest but with some evidence of human (and possibly natural) disturbances.	C4973 S15, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 0 - 1.5 miles	Where private lands are forested between the road and the national forest, the units will be screened from view. There are a number of locations where these units extend north to the private property boundary where there are residential homes and lawns. The open lawns allow views of the thinning units from the road.	If vegetative screening is removed, treatments would be directly visible and noticeable to traffic along Brush Creek Road in the foreground and near middleground. The thinning would appear as a change in density of the forest and canopy and allow penetrating views into the forest not possible to the same degree in untreated locations. The amount of sunlight penetrating into the forest could also be visible and noticeable. The treated area would be more noticeable in snow. Skid trails and landings would introduce contrasts of color and line where visible from the road.	In order to meet the High SIO, design criteria would need to be incorporated including but not limited to assuring application of Forestwide Standards (FW-188 to FW-193, and potentially also FW-200 and FW-201). Where needed to reduce visibility of the units, retain a higher basal area or an untreated buffer of forest within 75-100' adjacent to the road. Locate bare mineral soil areas such as log landings and bladed skid trails out of view where practical (FW-193). If impractical, other measures should be taken to reduce the visibility such as maintaining a low visual barrier of slash less than 2' high along areas of bare earth visible from the road, and revegetating landings and skid trails at the completion of the project. Cut and fill soil slopes for temporary roads must be revegetated per FW-197.		WSW
						C4973 S25, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 390' - 0.3 miles				
			NE		C4972 S1, thinning hemlock	Moderate	Near Middleground (MG), 1-1.1 mi	In bare earth, a small area of the unit is visible between landforms. Screenshot not saved; indiscernible. In street view, vegetation next to the road and on the landforms block the view.	This unit is not visible from this viewpoint.	Yes.		Screenshot was not saved. Visible area of unit not discernible.
SR 602 - Brush Creek Road, CL 1	Route 602 at Shiloh Lane	36.809516° N -81.085062° W	SE	Open pastoral setting with church in the foreground, scattered outbuildings and roads, backdropped by forested mountains.	C4970 S5, thinning	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.5 miles	near middleground views, partially screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	May be evident, particularly during winter months, but would remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape from this KOP. However, the Moore pack and saddle trail runs through this unit, which means DFs for treatments for trail adjacent treatments would apply.	Retain sufficient vegetative screening along the private property boundary such that treatments are subordinate to the surrounding landscape. Retain sufficient vegetative screening along trail corridors such that treatments remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape.		
					C4970 S6, thinning	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.5 miles	near middleground views, partially screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	May be evident, particularly during winter months, but would remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape from this KOP.	Meets SIO with application of FW standards for scenery.		
Ewing Mountain Trail (FST 4614), CL 1	Ewing Mountain Trail Switchback 1 south of proposed temporary road (old Chestnut Knob Trail decom)	36.824788° N -81.030515° W	E	Horse Trail. Mountainous terrain with slopes ranging from 10-30%, and heavily forested with predominantly deciduous tree species.	C4971 S17, thinning	High and Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0 - 0.5 miles	Thinning treatment crosses the trail corridor, removing about half or slightly more than half of the screening vegetation adjacent to the trail. This opens views to proposed clearcut with reserves units on the next two to three small knobs to the east ranging from just 550' away to 0.55 mile away, all in the foreground distance zone. It may be possible to see other thinning units to the east in the middleground. This KOP is indicative of the affects anywhere in the project area where treatment units run across recreational trails. a proposed temporary road would also be visible and introduce contrasts of color, form, shape, line and texture.	The thinned unit would be visible in the immediate foreground of the trail as reduced number of trunks, reduced canopy, increased daylight, and numerous stumps. Also the skid trail and landing would be visible as contrasts in color, texture and line. Within a year there would be an increase in the amount and type of herbaceous groundcover species followed shortly thereafter by the emergence and growth of young woody species. These stages will appear different than the mature forest visitors pass through on either side of the treated thinning unit. Beyond the immediate foreground but within the foreground distance zone, looking east from the trail to the next two to three small knobs, visitors would notice the contrast between the untreated forest continuous canopy and the predominantly open clearcut with reserves units. Visibility would be partially screened from within the thinning unit, but it is anticipated visitors would be able see Units C4971 S14 and C4971 S8 and that they would dominate the existing landscape character. The temp road would be visible during project implementation and the profile form may be visible after project completion.	The area of Moderate SIO within unit C4971 S17 through which the trail traverses might meet the Moderate SIO within the one year allowed after project implementation is done. The thinning treatment would be noticeable to the casual observer, but would not dominate the landscape character, assuming the skid trail and landing are restored to natural grade and revegetated. However the portion of C4971 S17 within High SIO will not meet that standard. Furthermore, Units C4971 S14 and C4971 S8, clearcut with reserves, as viewed from the Ewing Mountain Trail would not meet the Moderate SIO. In order to meet the High SIO in the thinning along the immediate foreground of the trail and the Moderate SIO for the clearcut with reserves units, a buffer of retention trees along the Ewing Mountain Trail is needed, sufficient that management actions would not be evident to trail users. Compliance with Forestwide Standards FW-190 and FW-191 will reduce visual impacts of the temporary road during project implementation and FW-197 will reduce post-project visibility. Additional measures to reduce the post project visibility of the temp road should be taken including covering the road slash.		Looking east - red lines outline cc w/ reserves; blue are thinnings
					C4971 S14, clearcut with reserves	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 540' - 0.55 miles					
					C4971 S8, clearcut with reserves	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.6 miles					
					C4971 S7, clearcut with reserves	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.75 miles					
						Ewing Mountain trail Switchback 2	36.818663 -81.032122	NE	East facing switchback in mixed hardwood/conifer forest on Ewing Mountain Trail below the VHHT	C4971 S14, clearcut with reserves	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.4 mile
	Ewing Mountain Trail Switchback 3	36.817868 -81.033415	W	West facing switchback in mixed hardwood/conifer forest on Ewing Mountain Trail below the VHHT	None			From this KOP, the prevailing view is onto private land. The units are not visible.	Meets SIOs.			

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Collins Cove Equestrian Campground, CL 1	Collins Cove Campground	36.833343° N, -81.042475° W	ESE	The equestrian campground is primarily open and grassy with a small vault toilet building, information kiosk, posts for tie-lines for horses, the campground loop road, other minor features such as tables and grills, and the trailhead for the Chestnut Knob Horse Trail. Along the beginning of the entry road, the setting is pastoral, however the campground and trailhead are surrounded by mature mixed deciduous and conifer forest.	C4971 S17, thinning	Moderate	Foreground (FG), 0.75 miles	The view toward the proposed treatments is heavily screened by terrain and vegetation. In bare earth analysis from a location on the north side of the campground near the vault toilet, there may be a view to a portion of Unit C4971 S17, thinning in Moderate SIO.	If visible at all, it would appear from this inferior viewing platform as a slight reduction in the density of the canopy. Unit would be subordinate to existing scenery viewed from this location due to distance, terrain blocking view to most of the unit, the angle of view, the intervening vegetation, and the type of treatment.	Meets SIO.		
Corners Rock, CL 1	Corners Rock	36.764375° N -81.228555° W	ENE	Ridgetop observation deck with views predominantly oriented to the north. The surrounding area is thickly forested with views to rural and town settings in the valley at a distance.	C4977 S22, coppice with reserves	Moderate	Background (BG), 7 miles	Long distance background views, partially to heavily screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	If any units are visible, they would not be noticeable to the casual observer.	Meets SIO.		
					C4972 S1, thin-hemlock	Moderate	Background (BG), 6 miles					
					C4977 S16, thinning	Moderate	Background (BG), 6.5 miles					
Ivanhoe, Hilltop Street	Ivanhoe, Hilltop Street	36.840706° N -80.967475° W	SW	Suburban residential setting. Residential settlement backdropped by surrounding forested mountains.	C4979 S4, clearcut with reserves, portion replanted with yellow pine	Moderate	Middleground (MG), 2 miles	Middleground views, heavily screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	May be evident, particularly during winter months, but would remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape.	Meets SIO.		
					C4979 S8, clearcut with reserves, portion replanted with yellow pine	Moderate	Middleground (MG), 2 miles					
					C4978 S17, thinning	Moderate	Middleground (MG), 2 miles					
Sunrise Cabin, CL 1	Sunrise Cabin	36.803829° N -80.996773° W	S	Rural cabin situated in meadow-like opening, backdropped by forested hills/mountains.	None.			Prevailing and superior aspect view from deck and patio is to the east, away from the project area. The lawn on the other sides of the house are bordered by mature forest and terrain that block the view.	Project is not visible.	Meets SIO.		
Virginia Highlands Horse Trail (FST 337, VHHT), CL 1	VA Highlands Trail at Ewing Mountain Trail	36.814497° N -81.028872° W	SW	Horse trail, follows ridgeline. Intermittent screened, superior views of lower-lying forested terrain and settled agricultural valleys.	C4977 S9, thinning	High	Foreground (FG), 1 mile	Near middleground to background views from superior vantage, but partially screened by intervening vegetation and terrain. Treatments of highest concern are those in High SIO on facing slopes.	Treatments would remain subordinate to the surrounding landscape as viewed from this KOP provided FW standards are followed. Treatments in high SIO areas visible from this KOP should have more stringent design features to ensure visual effects of treatments are not evident to the casual observer.	Units C4972 S36, C4973 S16, C4973 S25, C4974 S5, C4977 S9: Avoid straight lines, geometric shapes, abrupt edges. Feather treatment edges, leave irregular clumps and densities of retained vegetation. Consider leaving higher basal area.		
					C4977 S16, thinning	Moderate	Middleground (MG), 1 mile					
					C4972 S1, thin-hemlock	Moderate	Middleground (MG), 1.8 miles					
					C4974 S5, hemlock treatment	High and Moderate	Middleground (MG), 2.9 miles					
					C4973 S25, thinning	High	Middleground (MG), 2.9 miles					
					C4973 S15, thinning	High	Middleground (MG), 3 - 3.5 miles					
					C4973 S7, thinning	High and Moderate	Middleground (MG), 4 miles					
					C4972 S36, thinning	High	Middleground (MG), 3.4 miles					
	VHHT on south ridge above Collins Cove drainage	36.803119, -81.066357	WSW									
	VHHT at Mike's Gap	36.800523, -81.061937	360°	Horse trail follows road along drainage at Mike's Gap and then leaves road and begins to ascent Ewing Mountain through forested landscape.	C4984 S3, thinning C4984 S11, thinning	High and Moderate	Immediate Foreground (FG) and Foreground	The proposed thinning unit C4984 S3 is proposed to cross over the VHHT. The thinning in the immediate foreground could open views to thinning unit C4984 S11 to the north.	The treatment would appear as reduced number of trees, numerous stumps and increased daylighting introducing contrasts of texture, line and color to the existing characteristic landscape. These contrasts are likely to be more visible during winter months, especially when there is snow cover. A temp road is proposed for access to unit C4984 S3 that would appear as contrast of color, texture and form.	Meets SIO with application of FW standards for scenery and additional design criteria within the area of High SIO. A buffer along the trail should be retained either as untreated forest or modifying the activity to increase the retained basal area sufficiently that the activity is not noticeable to the casual observer. Comply with standards FW-190, FW-191 and FW-192 for the temp road.		
	VHHT near SR 94 and Sunrise Cabin	36.805591, -80.999265	360°	Horse trail follows low ridgeline in forested setting.	C4979 S22, cc w/ reserves, yellow pine planting	High	Immediate Foreground (FG), 0 ft to 0.3 mile	This clearcut with reserves unit is proposed that would overlay the VHHT; the trail runs roughly through the center of the proposed treatment unit for a distance of about 2,000 feet. A temp road is proposed to run adjacent to the trail for about 1,000 feet in this area.	Unit C4979 S22 would introduce significant contrasts of texture, color, scale, form, line, as well as daylighting the area. None of the attributes of the unit would mimic the existing landscape character. The location of the proposed landing immediately adjacent to the trail would increase the visual contrast introduced by the management action. The trail does not pass through other nearby landscape settings similar to the proposed treatment; this would be an obvious contrast for the users of this trail. The temporary road would be visible adjacent to the trail as contrasts of color, texture and form.	No; Unit C4979 S22 does not meet the High SIO. Design criteria would require applying a minimum 80'-100' buffer of untreated trees on each side of the VHHT. Field verification for adequacy of this mitigation is needed. The landing should be relocated out of sight of the horse trail; the skid trail may cross the trail at a right angle but then turn to go out of sight, and must be restored and revegetated where visible from the trail upon completion of the project. Per FW standards, bare mineral soil should be located out of view of concern level 1 and 2 travelways when practical.		
Wytheville Golf Course, CL 1	Wytheville Golf Course	36.9371° N, -81.105255° W	SE	Golf Course, pastoral; surrounded by suburban commercial area, backdropped by surrounding forested mountains.	None.			Terrain blocks view to all units within project area.	N/A	Yes.		
Big Walker Lookout, CL 1	Big Walker Lookout	37.045934, -81.228256	SSE	Observation tower on ridge above the treetops. Unobstructed views in all directions.	C4973 S7, thinning	High and Moderate	Background (BG), 20.5 miles	Due to trees on the intervening terrain, unit C4971 S17 will not be visible. Due to distance and type of treatment, Unit C4973 S7 is not expected to be visible from this KOP. If visible at all, it will not be noticeable to the casual observer.	Units are not expected to be visible.	Meets SIO.		
					C4971 S17, thinning	Moderate	Background (BG), 19.0 miles					
Cove Mountain Lookout, CL 1	Cove Mountain Lookout	37.033953° N -80.95478° W	SSW	Lookout Tower, 360-degree unobstructed views.	C4971 S1, clearcut	moderate	Background (BG), 15 miles	Long distance background views, partially to heavily screened by intervening vegetation and terrain.	Would not be noticeable to the casual observer.	Meets SIO.		
					C4978 S17 thinning							
					C4978 S13, thinning							
Prescribed Fire												

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All roadways	All road viewpoints			See specific KOP descriptions	Prescribed Fire	H, M, L	All distance zones	Varies by viewpoint location and distance from the viewer. It is anticipated that the areas involved in proposed prescribed fire will be visible from a variety of locations in the FG and MG.	Visible impacts of prescribed fires include blackening of the ground, bases of tree trunks and geologic features that are present. These impacts are typically only visible in the FG and perhaps near MG distance zones. Within one year from project completion ample rainfall, snow and ice reduce the soot and lighten the color of blackened areas; and there is rapid growth of herbaceous plants which cover most blackened areas. Prescribed fire also frequently results in a more open forest floor allowing more penetrating views into the forest compared to untreated areas.	Meets SIO. Within one year of project completion, it is not anticipated that the casual observer traveling roadways will notice the areas that have been treated with prescribed fire.		
Trails	All Trail viewpoints excluding immediate FG with High SIO			Generally forested settings with occasional openings, varying terrain from mildly to steeply sloped, often crossing swales/valleys and ridges and knobs, some parallel and criss-cross streams. Settings are predominantly natural appearing.	Prescribed Fire	H, M, L.	All distance zones except immediate foreground for High SIO areas	Same as description above for roadways.	Visible impacts of prescribed fires include blackening of the ground, bases of tree trunks and geologic features that are present. For trail users, the duration of view is extended for a longer period of time, therefore attributes of the forest and contrasts introduced by prescribed fire may be noticeable, at least in the short-term.	Meets SIO. At a distance of 100' and further from the trail tread after a one year recovery period, the contrasts introduced by the prescribed fire activity should not be noticeable to the casual observer and will meet all SIO levels. Within 100' (immediate foreground) after one year, within Moderate and Low SIO's, the treatment may be noticeable but it is not anticipated to begin to dominate the landscape character and therefore will meet the Moderate and Low SIOs.		
Trails	Immediate FG with High SIO - Bourne's Branch, Ewing Mountain, Iron Mountain, Raven Cliff, Virginia Highlands, Yellow Branch Trails			Generally forested settings with occasional openings, varying terrain from mildly to steeply sloped, often crossing swales/valleys and ridges and knobs, some parallel and criss-cross streams. Settings are predominantly natural appearing.	Prescribed Fire	H	100' or less	In the immediate foreground (up to 100') of a trail where visitors are only feet away from natural features and moving slowly, they are able to see and discern fine details and can readily notice contrasts to the natural appearing features. The visual affects of prescribed fire within the immediate foreground zone will be highly noticeable, especially within the first year.	Visible impacts of prescribed fires include blackening of the ground, bases of tree trunks and geologic features that are present. For trail users, the duration of view is extended for a longer period of time, therefore attributes of the forest and contrasts introduced by prescribed fire may be noticeable, at least in the short-term.	Can meet High SIO in immediate foreground with additional design criteria. To the extent feasible, within 40-50 feet of the trail, fire should be kept low and not allowed to blacken features above 12-18" of the ground to minimize visibility and allow herbaceous groundcover to screen these areas within a year. The trail tread and trail features (signs, waterbars, culverts, etc.) should be protected from blackening effects of fire.		
Units C4979 S8, C4979 S22, and C4979 S4 are clearcuts with reserves that will be planted or partially replanted with yellow pine.												
STANDARDS												
Scenery												
FW-183: The Scenery Management System guides protection and enhancement of scenery on the Jefferson National Forest. The Scenic Class inventory, including Landscape Visibility, Concern Level, and Scenic Attractiveness, is maintained, refined, and updated as a result of site specific project analysis. The Standards under each Management Prescription in Chapter 3 refer to Scenic Class inventory as updated.												
FW-184: The Forest Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIOs) Maps govern all new projects (including special uses). Assigned SIOs are consistent with Recreation Opportunity Spectrum management direction. Existing conditions may not currently meet the assigned SIO.												
FW-185: Lands mapped as Concern Level 1 middleground from travelways (see glossary) and use areas will be inventoried as Scenic Class 2 or higher and will be managed for an SIO of Moderate or higher.												
FW-186: Shape and orient vegetative management openings in the forest canopy to contours and existing vegetation patterns to blend with existing landscape characteristics. Shape and feather edges in High and Moderate SIO areas. Some edges may not need feathering to meet the SIO. Do not use geometric shapes.												
FW-187: In seed-tree and shelterwood methods, in High and Moderate SIO areas, delay removal of overstory until understorey is 10 feet or more in height.												
FW-188: Apply leave tree and unit marking to not be visible within 100 feet of concern level 1 and 2 travelways and use areas.												
FW-189: Remove, burn, chip or top slash when visible within a 100-foot zone of concern level 1 & 2 travelways and use areas. These treatments result in an average slash height of 2 feet of the ground.												
FW-190: Design and construct roads to blend with the desired landscape character in form, line, color and texture.												
FW-191: During temporary or permanent road construction, eliminate or remove from view, slash and root wads in the immediate foreground in High and Moderate SIO zones to the extent possible. Some slash may be aligned parallel to roads at the base of fill slopes to collect silt.												
FW-192: Remove or place out of sight root wads and other unnecessary debris within 150 feet of key observation points on concern level 1 and 2 travelways and use areas.												
FW-193: Locate bare mineral soil areas from log landings, roads and bladed skid trails out of view from concern level 1 and 2 travelways and use areas, when practical.												
Scenic Classes Present & Proposed Treatments by Management Rx Area												
Management Rx	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3									
7.B	-	Thin	-									
7.E.2	Thin	Shelterwood, Thin	Thin									
7.G	Type Conversion	-	Type Conversion									
8.E.1	Clear-cut, Thin	Clear-cut, Thin	Clear-cut, Thin									
9H	-	Coppice, Thin	-									